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LINCOLN PARK LAGOON

Chicago's Parks and Driveways

By GISELLE D'UNGER

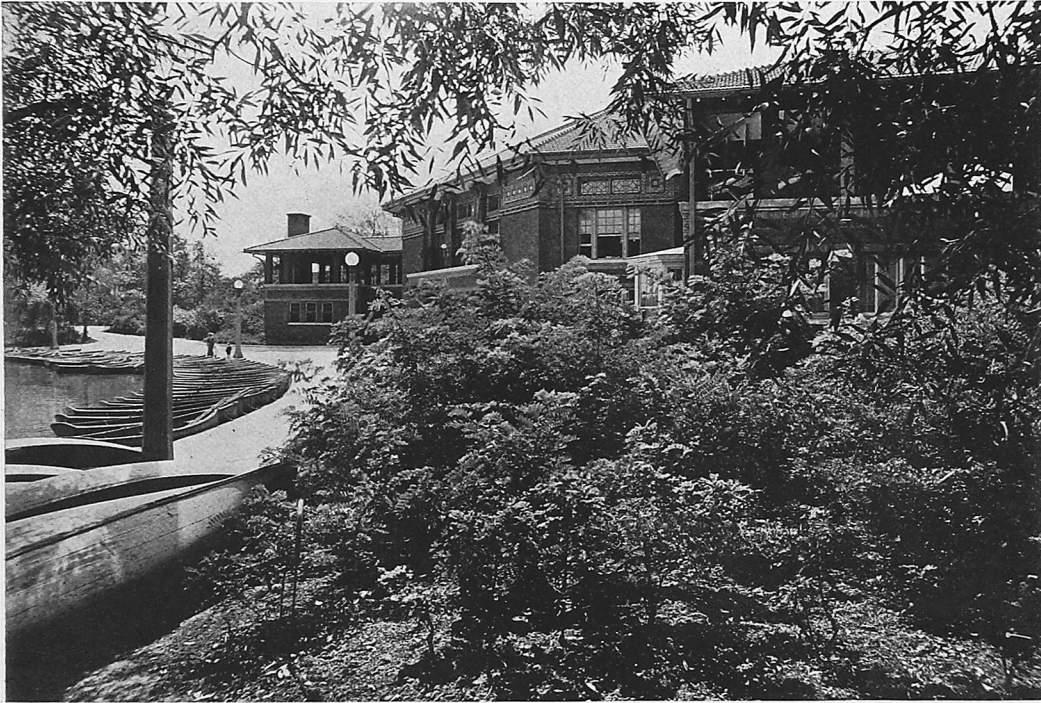
THE wealth of interesting attractions presented to the women attending the Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs included not only the many art studios, galleries, lectures and numerous displays in private and public collections but several tours over the miles of boulevards and through the parks. The six tours planned for the distinguished guests were so arranged that visits were made to many social centers, the public playgrounds, the field houses, the conservatories, country clubs adjacent, art colonies and hosts of other pertinent and pleasant attractions incidental to the aims and work of the club

women. The University of Chicago and the Northwestern were included also, and the excursions demonstrated that Chicago has a most fascinating environment in which Nature has been developed through the aid of competent directors of the various Park Commissions.

Justly proud of her parks and driveways, Chicago arranges excursions, which are conducted by representative men and women to show the development and beauty of the park system. In no country are there longer continuous driveways than in Chicago and along these driveways may be seen splendid types of architecture, beauti-



ABRAHAM LINCOLN STATUE—LINCOLN PARK
By AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS



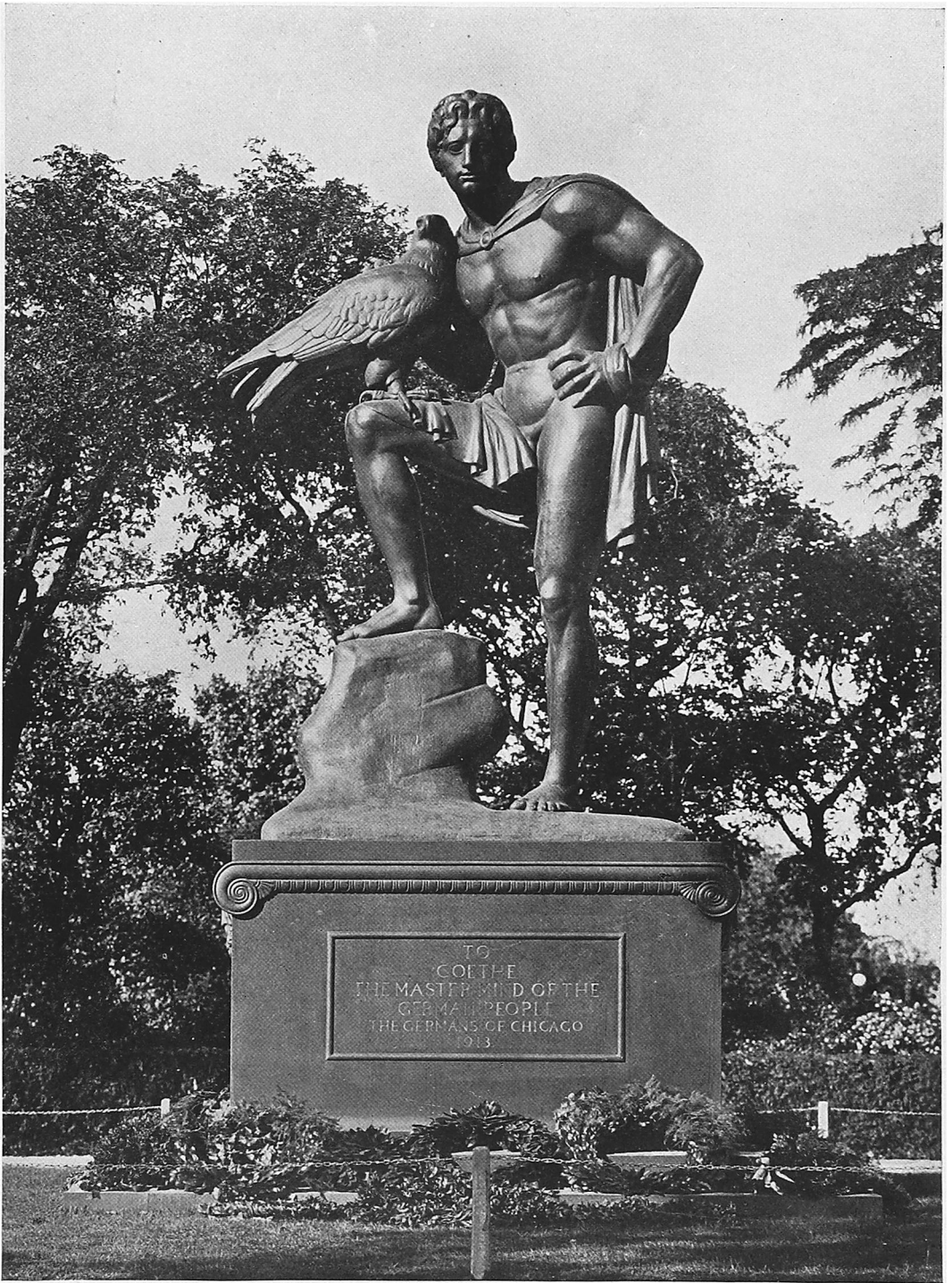
A PUBLIC BUILDING SCREENED WITH AN ARTISTIC PLANTING OF TREES AND SHRUBS—LINCOLN PARK

ful landscape gardening, monuments, views of the lake, the artistic fieldhouses and playgrounds designed for the use of the people in their leisure moments. Both men and women of this country and abroad remark upon the extremely beautiful series of parks and their connecting links. Chicago is unique in drawing to it as permanent residents an art-loving community which assists in the propagation of municipal art, notably those from other countries. One never forgets the Dream City of 1893 whose lingering remnant, typified in the Field Columbian Museum is still standing, a melancholy spectacle, but visited for its hallowed associations and its superb architecture, wreck as it apparently appears to be. Some of the Ferguson Fund would preserve this one example, purely classic and sublime, for future generations if immediate steps were to be taken to check further decay.

The pioneers of Chicago foresaw the pos-

sibilities of the Garden City and although the progress was slow, still it was permanent and well planned. Chicago has more artistic beauty than is generally conceded, and the excursions with well informed persons are full of beauty and historic interest. There are fifty-three cemeteries in which are monuments to distinguished people, handsome mausoleums and good statuary. The landscape art is excellent and on Decoration Day thousands visit these Cities of Silence, Rosehill, Graceland, Calvary, Oakwoods, and are amazed to find shafts to the Blue and the Gray, to Bohemian soldiers and sailors, to the Press and individual soldiers and citizens of rank. The drives to and through these quiet places are well worth while.

The Lake Shore Drive is a popular drive starting from the Art Institute speeding north on Michigan avenue, crossing the space some day to be metamorphosed into beauty, over the narrow stream, Chicago



STATUE OF GOETHE BY H. HAHN
UNVEILED AT LINCOLN PARK, JUNE 13, 1914

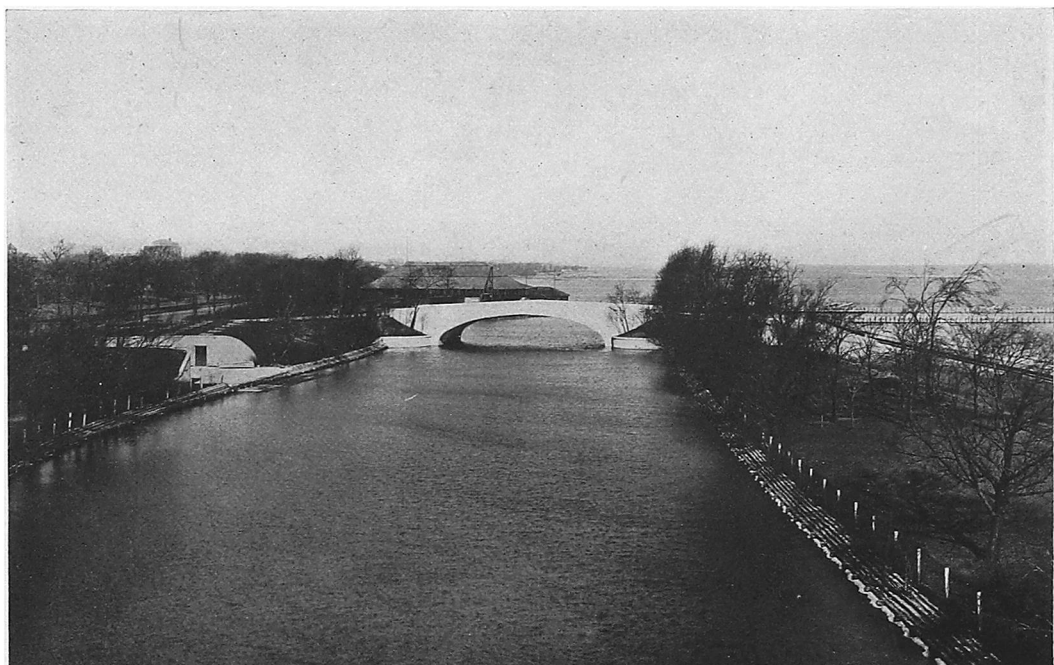
River, a little east and then to the esplanade with the broad expanse of Lake Michigan sparkling in the sunshine. On the west, handsome types of architecture line the way and here Chicago's wealth is representative with private galleries, rare curios and tapestries. Reaching Lincoln Park, the tourist enters an inclosure which formerly was a cemetery, and which still contains the dust of an old Revolutionary hero, the spot being marked by a boulder with the inscription "David Kennison, age—over one hundred years—by the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Saint-Gaudens statue of Lincoln is the most admired of all the many statues in Lincoln Park and most reverently and the great inspiration for all. It is a noble work and Chicago is proud to show it as an example of patriotism, martyrdom and artis-

tic excellence. It was in 1828 that Illinois was given the tract of land which is known as Lincoln Park, but it was not until June, 1865, that it was so-called, receiving its first appropriation of \$10,000 when it started on its career of expansion which registers 12.64 square miles, but the district controlled by the Lincoln Park Commissioners covers 699.94 acres, which includes 9.33 miles of boulevards, thirteen in number. The seven Commissioners are appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate. There are a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, superintendent, attorney, and auditor to direct the system. Small parks and fieldhouses associated under the management are Stanton Park, Hamlin Park, Seward Park, Wells Park, the Lake Shore Playground and others which are intended for the use of the public, and all



A SECTION OF THE LINCOLN PARK REFECTORY



CONCRETE BRIDGE AND BOAT HOUSE IN FOREGROUND—LINCOLN PARK

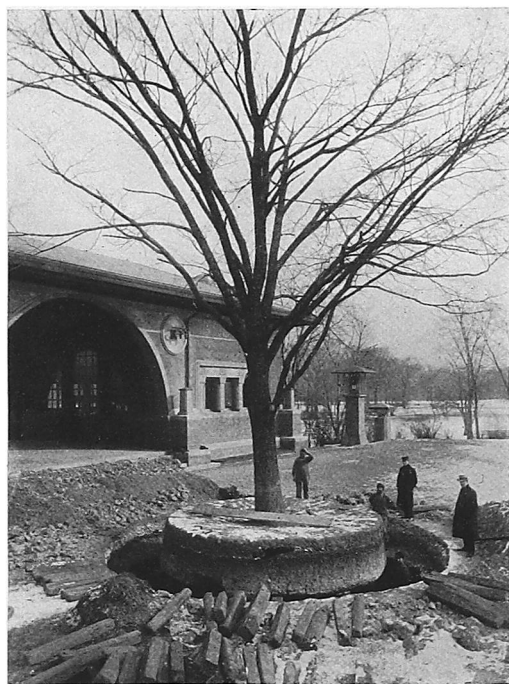


"THE ALARM" BY JOHN J. BOYLE—LINCOLN PARK

Photographed by J. W. Taylor

well-equipped with all facilities of shelter, gymnasiums, outdoor and indoor, restaurants, assembly halls, adapted to the center wherever placed.

Within the confines of Lincoln park is the Luther Laflin Memorial, the Academy of Sciences in which are 250,000 specimens of mollusks and others of natural history of local interest. During the great fire the original building was destroyed but the present one is much admired, being of Italian Renaissance style of architecture, 132x61 feet, built of Bedford limestone. Conservatories of great size filled with rare plants assist in promoting the applications of the laws of color harmony as exemplified in the landscape architecture. Announcements of unusual floral displays in the conservatories draw the public at all times, notably the night-blooming cereus, the roses and the chrysanthemums. Animals delight the chil-



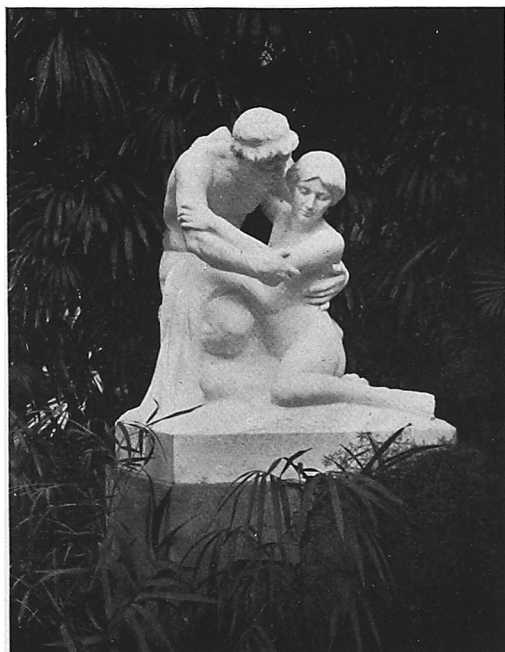
PRESERVING A GRAND OLD SPECIMEN—
LINCOLN PARK



LOGAN'S MONUMENT—GRANT PARK
By AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS

dren and the adult, so the "Zoo" is an ever present charm and lure, as the wonders of the animal kingdom are many. As a collection, the "Zoo" ranks with the most renowned, attracting scientists as well as the average tourists to view its wonders. The aviary, too, is a delight and joy for all with its feathered groups. Lagoons and bathing beaches have their portion of humanity every day and Sunday, but the pedestrian loves to stroll through the park and study the statues which include the equestrian statue of Grant by Rebisso, and erected by popular subscription.

The statue of Linné, the naturalist, the gift of the Swedish citizens of Chicago, is another of large proportions and of commanding interest. Shakespeare by Partridge runs a close second to Saint Gauden's Lincoln for merit as well as popularity. Here is the mecca for thousands, especially on the commemoration of the Immortal Bard's birthday when pageants and devotional exercises are annually presented and partici-

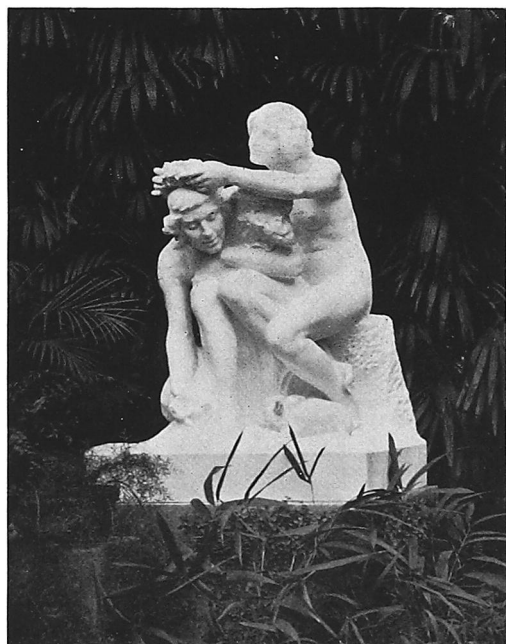


"IDYL" BY LORADO TAFT—GARFIELD PARK

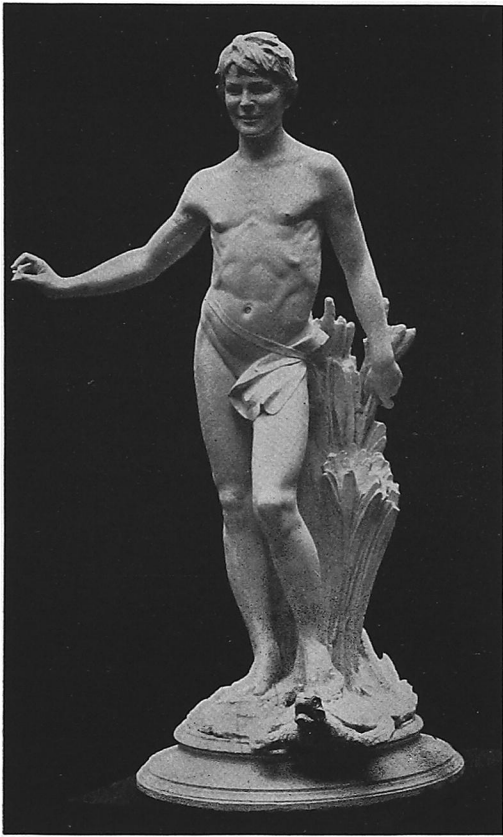
pated in by the clubs and schools. The Alarm Group by John J. Boyle is worthy of interest, representing an Indian group in danger. The Signal of Peace, or an Indian messenger with the flag of truce, is another portrayal of aboriginal life by C. E. Dallin. De La Salle, the work of Count Jacques de la Laing, Benjamin Franklin by Parks, Garibaldi by Victor Ghiradi, Schiller and the most recent Goethe by Herman Hahn, unveiled June 13, are other notable figures; while Hans Christian Andersen by Gelert is a statue which the children love. Near the flower parterre, is the fountain by Saint Gaudens, which is composed of a group of frolicking cherubs grasping a huge fish, slashed by sportive swans. These important works are most inadequately presented to the reader, but they await your inspection. Lincoln Park has many beautiful spots in it and it is being enlarged to a greater extent. Chicago's foreign population have been more generous and appreciative of their distinguished men than the American apparently, but the future holds excellent

promise for other statuary which all women hope, may include some of the magnificent women of the world and America and signalize their achievements. Painters and sculptors are creating these wonderful works for posterity, but at present, woman is rarely presented to public view in our parks except as representative of the ideal of all that is beautiful and inspiring.

From Lincoln Park to the West Side is a gradual transition along remarkable boulevards. Speeding in to the parks controlled by the West Chicago Park Commissioners, our visitors are regaled by other scenes of wondrous landscape gardening, other conservatories and thousands of participants in the glories which tempt the humblest and the most exalted. As for Lincoln Park, the Commissioners of the West Side parks are also appointed by the Governor and Senate, and are seven in number, but a body of officers also assist in the expansion of the system. So well has this been accomplished that there is a pleasant rivalry in attractions. The area of the Park District is thirty-five square miles with twenty-five miles



"PASTORAL" BY LORADO TAFT
GARFIELD PARK

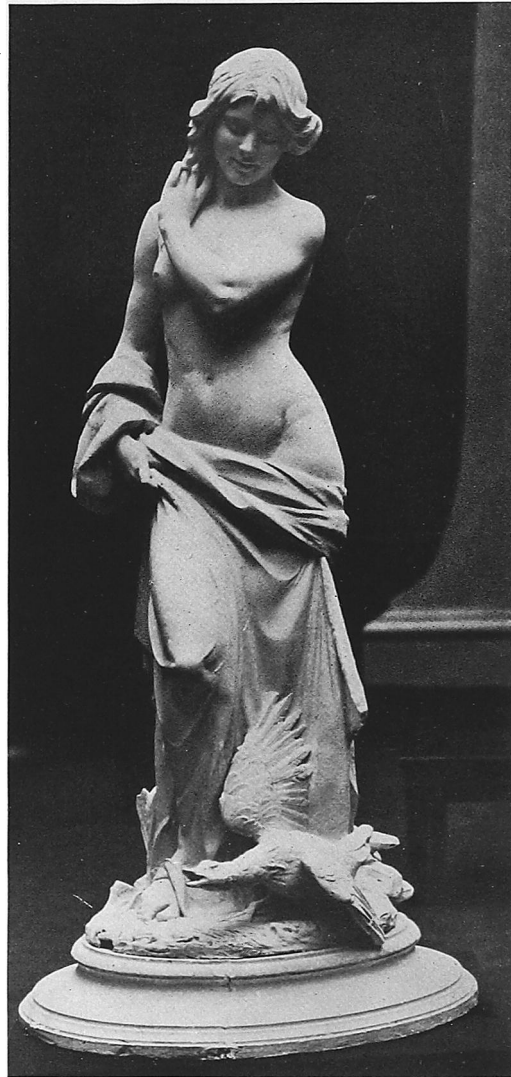


"YOUTH"—BRONZE—HUMBOLDT PARK
By LEONARD CRUNELLE

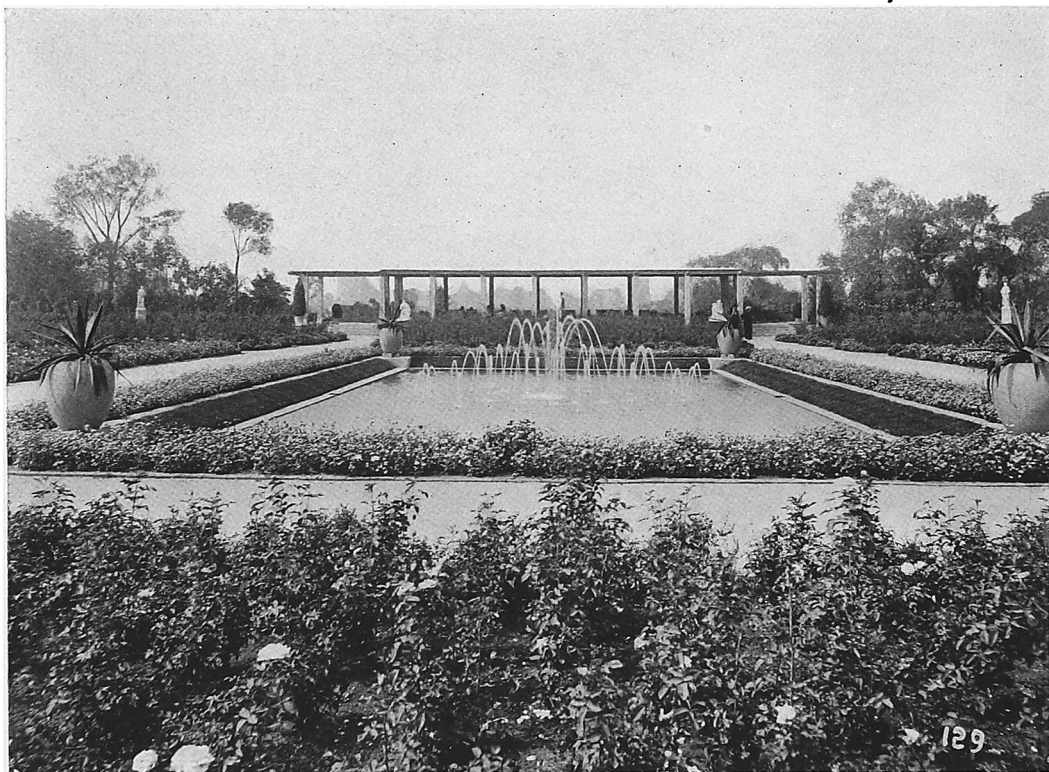
of boulevards and 13 parks. Of these mention may be made of Humboldt, Garfield, Douglas, Jefferson, Franklin, Pulaski and Sheridan as notable in name, while there are many other small parks.

Humboldt Park and Garfield Park in which lagoons, pools, drives, walks, conservatories, boathouses and refectories are abundant are most beautiful in landscape gardening. Pergolas, rose gardens, statuary as an aid to landscape effect contribute their charm and many monuments add distinction to these larger areas of loveliness. Here was tried the experiment a few years ago of placing statuary in parks, and as a result two beautiful groups in marble by Lorado Taft are placed near the conservatory in Garfield Park, amid the marvelous palm collection. The statue of Robert Burns is

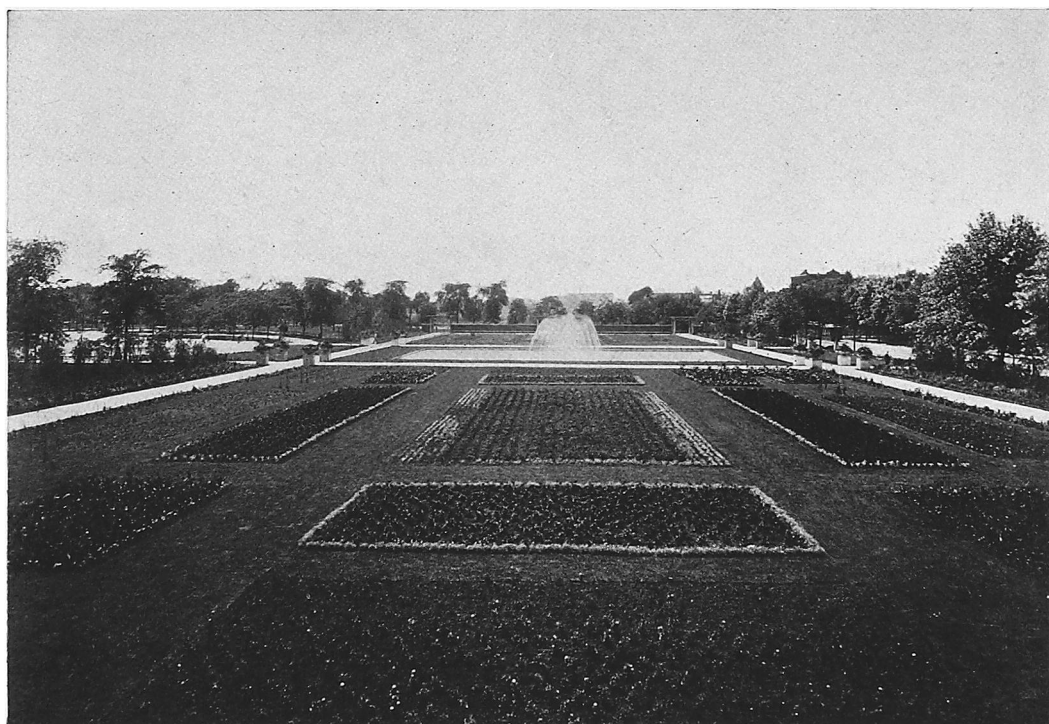
also in Garfield Park, as are Humboldt and Leif Ericson. Near this latter statue a most astonishing demonstration was held this summer by American Norwegians in a three days' celebration of Norway's independence of a century, for Leif Ericson, they assert, was the discoverer of America. Here also Kosciusko and Reuter occupy places of honor. In Douglass Park is Havlicek, while the tall shaft surmounted with a statue of Douglas, for whom this west side park is named, looks out over the



"YOUTH"—BRONZE—HUMBOLDT PARK
By LEONARD CRUNELLE



WATER COURT IN ROSE GARDEN—HUMBOLDT PARK



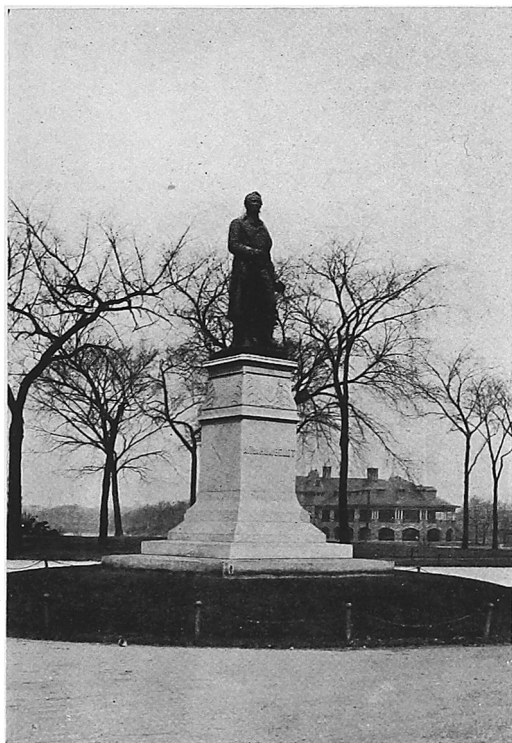
ACRES OF FLOWERS IN THE HEART OF HUMBOLDT PARK

lake on the south side in a small inclosure where the remains of the distinguished statesman now rests. Union Park has a statue of Carter H. Harrison, and the Hay-market riot has been commemorated with a statue of a policeman, many of those brave men having lost their lives in this riot. The anarchists have a monument in Waldheim Cemetery as a memorial of those who died for their convictions.

Charles J. Mulligan has *The Miner*, *The Rail-Splitter* and a fountain in the West Side parks, and Leonard Crunelle has examples in the water gardens. Boat houses and refectories accommodate the patrons of these parks and artistic benches are placed at intervals for rest. The driveways, as in all the parks, are vistas of extreme beauty, at all seasons of the year and the artistic lighting at twilight and evening adds a fairy-like atmosphere. Music of high merit is frequently a feature and often given in the marble music pavilion in Humboldt



"THE EVERGLADES"—HUMBOLDT PARK CONSERVATORY



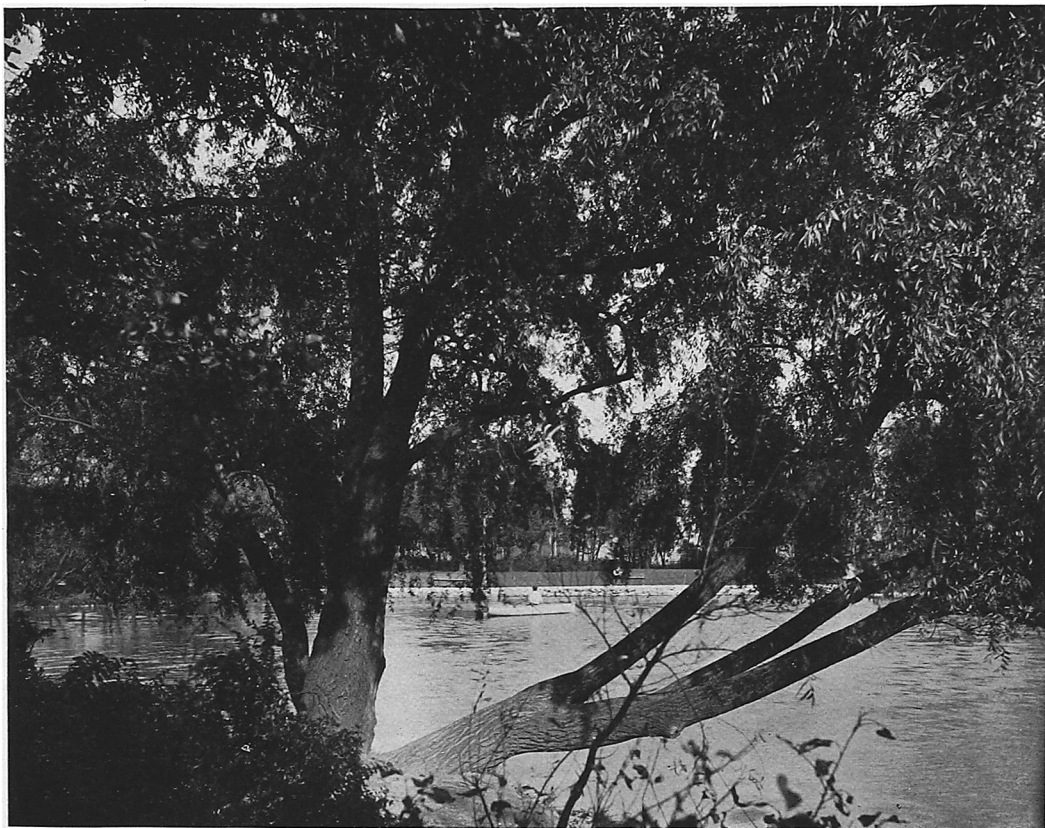
HUMBOLDT MONUMENT—HUMBOLDT PARK

Park. All in all the park system of Chicago has provided recreation in all forms conducive to health as well as pleasure.

The Small Park system has grown to great proportions and to being equipped with all modern appliances for the pleasure, uplift and health of those in the congested districts of the city. These special parks are governed by men appointed by the mayor of the city, the Honorable Carter H. Harrison. They consist of 59 small parks and squares, several bathing beaches and municipal playgrounds, these latter originating in Chicago and commanding the attention of all interested in sociological work.

Following the boulevard system one arrives on Garfield Boulevard on the south side where the activities of the South Side Commissioners are observable. Directing from an imposing administration building in Washington Park, these men control a large area of 92.6 square miles, but they are appointed by the circuit judges and are five in number.

Washington Park has an area of 371



VIEW BACK OF WADING POOL—HUMBOLDT PARK

acres and has boating facilities, baseball and football fields, tennis and croquet courts, archery range, a sand court for children, a speedway and an equestrian path, a music pavilion and winter skating. A large refectory caters, as in all the parks, to the hunger of the citizen while there. At the entrance is the only statue, an equestrian of Washington. The rose garden, the formal garden, the tree that Grant planted, the mineral well where a floating debating society frequently meets by chance, and in which much philosophy is heard, the russet sunsets, the golden light of noon, the soft light of twilight and the flickering shadows of moonlight on the bordered walks fringed with green branches, are all features which the artist, the tourist and the sociologist enjoy.

Jackson Park is connected with Washington Park by the long stretch of scenic beauty, known as the Midway. Sometime soon the Fountain of Time by Lorado Taft will be placed at Cottage Grove avenue, the entrance to this mile of sunken garden in prospect, lined with the buildings of the University of Chicago. A park in its entirety even now, when completed, the Midway will be transformed. Jackson Park covers 542.89 acres and has all the facilities of Washington Park with two golf links, one of nine and the other of eighteen holes. Shelters, lockers and showers for men and women are provided for the golfers' comfort. The Wooded Island with the gift of Japan, its exhibit in 1893, the charming rose garden, the German building, also a relic of the Columbian Exposition year,

the replica of the Convent of La Rabida, now a baby sanatorium, the yachting basin where the caravels should be, instead of being dragged to the Panama Exposition, the Life-Saving Station and other equally attractive features lend interest at Jackson Park. The Iowa building, a pavilion, and the Maryland building, also relics of those historic days, are also in this park. As an Art Palace, the Field Columbian Museum has already been mentioned earlier in this sketch. One looks for the Viking's boat and the Cahokia Court House and feels rewarded after inspection. Jackson Park keeps the spirit of its great White City so dear to all Americans as one of the finest structural and artistic creations ever erected. It is unsurpassed for beauty as Lake Michigan sparkles and dances in the sunshine, or tosses and tumbles as a tumultuous, over-

whelming and powerful body of water, awe-inspiring in grandeur when a northeaster stirs it to fury.

The South Park Commissioners have control over many parks and squares covering a wide area in which the field houses and playgrounds with their splendid community activities are classified as for health, social, civic and efficiency. A volume would not contain the wealth of service the Chicago Park Commissioners control and develop; nor will it be possible to mention the parks and squares by name; but all are appropriately, familiarly given titles to enlist the enthusiasm and co-operation of the communities. Amusement Parks are features of Chicago and on the South Side one finds the Midway Gardens, created by Frank Lloyd Wright, in which genuine music is dispensed by efficient and expert musicians.



A COROT COMPOSITION—SCENE IN HUMBOLDT PARK



SHADED WALKS IN HUMBOLDT PARK

The Bismarck Garden on the North Side has also a clientele which demands the best in music. Chicago is making wondrous strides and permanently creating a standard of culture that makes for her future.

Chicago impresses the visitor with her real value through her parks and driveways and her interest in the historical aspect of her development. At the foot of Michigan boulevard, on the site of Fort Dearborn is a tablet recording that fact; on east Eighteenth street is a sculptured group commemorating the massacre of Fort Dearborn, in the Iroquois Hospital is an artistic tablet in memory of the terrible catastrophe in the theater of that name: a monument of the fire of 1871 is also placed where the fire originated; at Market and Lake the Lincoln Wigwam is on record; a cross marks the spot where Pere Marquette and Joliet first landed on South Robey street; Glencoe

has marked the Indian Trail, The Waubensee Stone, six feet tall and three feet square, is one of the few authentic relics of Chicago when it was a military post; standing on this stone Daniel Webster made a speech in 1837.

Parks and driveways of Chicago are sources of wonder to travelers for it is rare to find such as these, and on such an extensive scale in so young a city. They are as accessible by car lines as by motor and the millions who enjoy their privileges and delights cannot be computed. Service, expense and vigilance unite with the intellect of Chicago's conservative commissioners in giving this metropolis occasion to feel great pride and in honoring all who care to understand the West of America. Sixty or seventy public neighborhood centers assist in the magnificent work of making a citizen and more largely these

centers are in the foreign quarters which are represented by over forty nationalities.

Observation is one of the best means of cultivating a sense of the beautiful and the parks and driveways of Chicago afford a rich display. Landscape gardening is a science that is just becoming appreciated and the desire for civic betterment requires a knowledge of the science if the true sense of beauty and utility combined is to be used in the treatment of out-door architecture. In the past, straight lines and angles have been most generally followed, an error easily corrected by expert students of that science of city planning for the future. Planting trees and shrubs as adapted to season, environment and proportion is considered, especially in the playground districts. In the poorer and congested districts of a great city, the unwelcome sights must be shut out in order that the child may have a change of thought, and an inspiration for



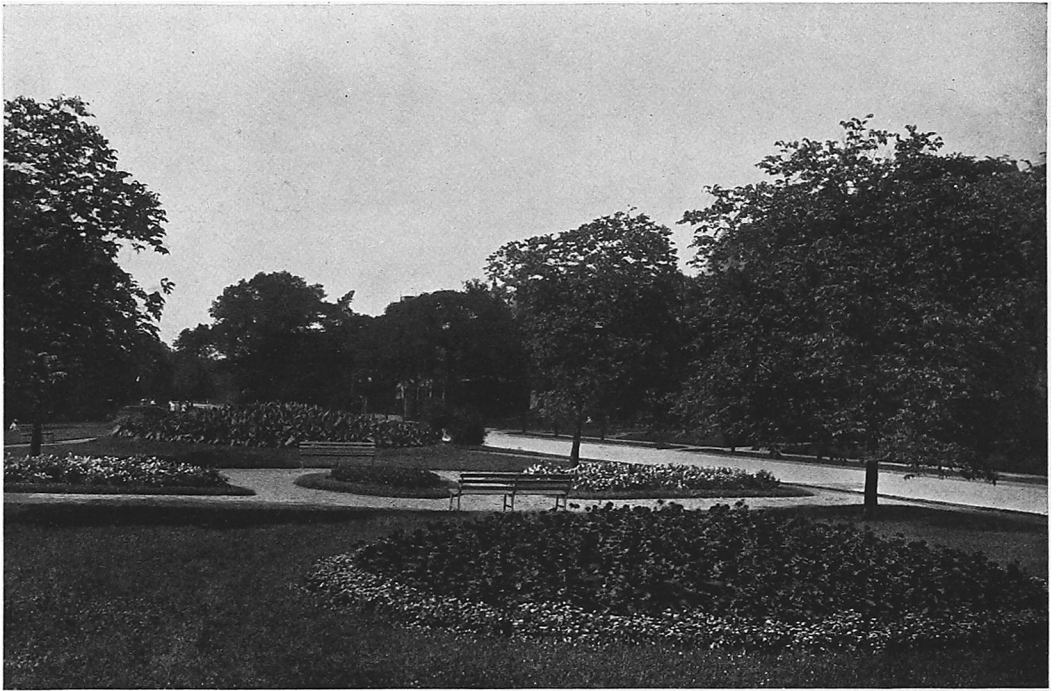
"HOME—THE MINER"—GARFIELD PARK
By CHARLES MULLIGAN



LEIF ERICSON—HUMBOLDT PARK

something higher than the dull monotony of his daily existence; hence the trees and hedges will grow in time and give him an appreciation of Nature when shut within the grounds where he finds his pleasures.

Parks have been most carefully planned for this result in their pleasing variety of lagoons, water gardens, lily pools, islands and their walks and drives. Nature is here presented to the child, as in his neighborhood gardens. There are also the city gardens, where the child and adult take pleasure in raising vegetables and flowers on vacant lots, the results having been prodigious in the moral and sanitary uplift. Terraced effects and curved bridges as in Japan



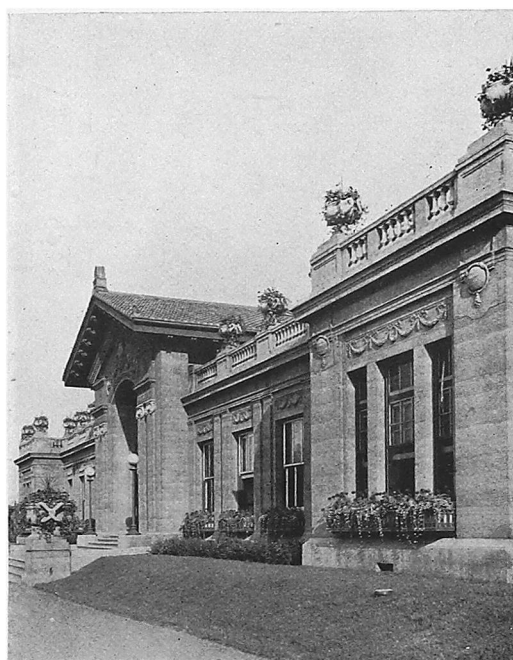
A SCENE ON DREXEL BOULEVARD—A PART OF THE SOUTH PARK SYSTEM



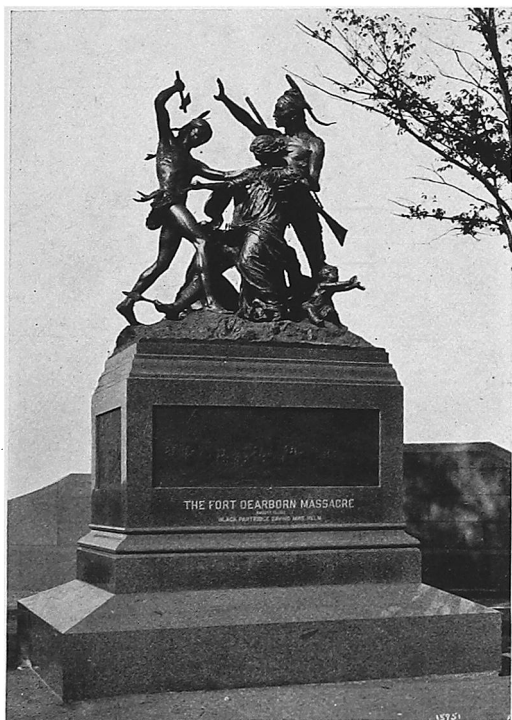
HAVELICK MONUMENT—DOUGLAS PARK

have been employed in the parks, while the graceful curves of the silvery water as it springs from delicately designed fountains cause unalloyed delight. On the city streets the window box is becoming an established fact in Chicago and the tourist is thus somewhat prepared for the masses of green, the light and shade of the park and boulevard system.

Chicago evidences a spirit of appreciation in its art progress, but the errors of the past in acceptance of inartistic modeling or crude architecture will not be repeated with the alert interest now predominating to correct and avoid these errors. Artists find inspiration in the exquisite scenic effects of the trees, pools and hedges. Sketching classes occasionally chance on a visiting artist at his easel and his enthusiasm is unbounded. The flower-beds, the fountains, the training of trees and their remarkable preservation are subjects for thought. It is unfortunate that Grant Park is still a



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—WASHINGTON PARK
Photographed by J. W. Taylor



FORT DEARBORN MASSACRE
By CARL ROHL-SMITH

Photographed by J. W. Taylor

wretched area and the lounging place for the submerged tenth, when it could be made a scene of beauty. Commercialism dominates and retards the efforts of the commissioners who must be restless under the delay. However, the Mary-Ann front of Chicago is more than recompensed by the Queen-Ann back as visualized in the chain of parks and boulevards.

Chicago has over a million foreign residents who appreciate the parks and when it is known that it is the second largest Bohemian city in the world, the third Swedish, the third Norwegian, the fourth Polish and the fifth German, one is not surprised to find evidences of their contributions of sculpture to beautify the parks. The approximate expense of maintaining the park system is over \$2,000,000 annually; but the benefit to its nearly three million population in the making for better citizenship, a more healthful community, is inestimable.

"Landscape gardening is as applicable to

the ordinary backyard as to extensive estates and parks, other things being equal, sun light and soil. The only difference between the two is one of magnitude or scale. No better example of the tiny garden can be found than those created by the wonder-working Japanese gardener. On a plot of ground the size of an ordinary backyard they will lay out a garden in which one can almost lose himself. Flowers, shrubs, walks and water in the form of a pool or tiny stream go to make these places a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." This excellent

suggestion from the Toledo Museum News is most timely: if Chicago's parks impress with their splendor, their utility and their informal atmosphere why not try to emulate them. The toy Japanese garden, the table ornament, now so accessible, is ideal in assisting to carry out the idea for the window box or the backyard and thus one can have a landscape garden on his own premises. Chicago's parks and driveways are educational as well as refreshing and beautiful. Their influence should be far-reaching.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT—HEAD OF WASHINGTON PARK

Photographed by J. W. Taylor